



Parliament House, Brisbane.

LET'S LOOK

AT QUEENSLAND

AREA

Q UEENSLAND is the second largest State in the Commonwealth. It has an area of 670,500 square miles of which rather more than half are within the Tropics.

Its greatest length is 1,300 miles, or about the same distance as from Brisbane to Adelaide via Sydney and Melbourne by air, or from London to Leningrad.

Its greatest width, from the coast to the 138th meridian, is 940 miles, or 50 miles more than from Brisbane to Melbourne via Sydney by air, or 20 miles more than from London to Warsaw.

It is rather more than twice the size of New South Wales, eight times that of Victoria, and more than six times the size of New Zealand.

The British Isles, France, Germany, and Italy could be contained comfortably within its borders.

CLIMATE

Queensland enjoys one of the most equable climates in the world.

The normal range of winter temperature is from 60 to 78 degrees.

The mean maximum temperature at Brisbane during the peak of summer is 85 degrees, with, of course, higher temperatures in the Tropics where, however, the heat is mitigated by cool sea breezes from the Pacific.

Inland temperatures have a high range, but humidity is low.

Rainfall varies from about 35 to 40 inches in the southeastern portion of the State to some 200 inches in the Innisfail district, North Queensland, where the fall is on an average of 170 inches a year. In the western portions of the State the rainfall tapers away to some 10 inches in the most distant.

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POPULATION

The estimated population of Queensland at June 30, 1950, was 1,183,792. The population of the capital city, Brisbane, was 440,000, and the largest provincial cities were Toowoomba (37,500), Rockhampton (36,750), Townsville (35,880), Ipswich (34,030), Cairns (18,000), Bundaberg (16,600), Maryborough (15,900), and Mackay (14,200).

The population of the State increased in a greater ratio than that of any other State of the Commonwealth between the censuses of 1933 and 1947.

GOVERNMENT

The Government of Queensland consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly.

The State Parliament, alone among State Legislatures in Australia, has only one House—the Legislative Assembly of 75 members. Eleven Ministers of the Crown, each of whom must be a member of the Legislative Assembly, compose the State Cabinet. Presided over by the Governor, these Ministers form the Executive Government of the State.

THE CAPITAL

The City of Brisbane, capital of the State of Queensland, is unique in Australia in that no other local authority embraces within its sphere of control undertakings such as water supply and sewerage, electricity (including power house), tramways, municipal buses, ferries, and cemeteries.

Greater Brisbane was inaugurated in 1925 following the passing of the Greater Brisbane Act by Parliament on October 30, 1924. Under this scheme, 19 municipal councils and several boards were abolished, and in their place the Brisbane City Council, with control over an area of 375 square miles, was created.

The Greater Brisbane Act as amended in 1950 provides that the Council shall consist of a Lord Mayor and 24 aldermenone for each ward. Under the old regime there were 205 aldermen and councillors in the area now known as Greater Brisbane.

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Brisbane from the Air.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen are elected on the adult franchise, the Lord Mayor being elected by the whole of the electors voting as one ward.

The Council is elected for three years.

Brisbane has the finest City Hall in Australasia. Completed 19 years ago, the building occupies an island site of more than two acres. The tall clock tower rises to a height of 302 feet above the ground. Surmounting the tower is a metal sphere containing a red neon light which in normal times serves as an air beacon and is visible for many miles. Total cost of the building and contents was £980,000, and the building became famous as the "Million Pound Town Hall."

A fine set of Westminster chimes is installed with the clock and the hour bell weighs $4\frac{1}{4}$ tons. The four small bells weigh approximately 3 tons.

In addition to housing the various municipal departments, which are accommodated in suites of well-lit and ventilated offices, the building contains one of the largest and most handsome concert halls in the Commonwealth.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Sugar cane is Queensland's most important crop. It is grown in the wettest parts of the coastal plain. Other important crops are—wheat, maize, sorghum, lucerne hay, pineapples, bananas, peanuts, tomatoes, potatoes, pumpkins, citrus fruit, apples, grapes, and tobacco.

Queensland's dairy herds, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million cattle, are pastured in the eastern part of the State. Butter and cheese factories have been established at many centres. Pig-raising is an important industry in the dairying districts.

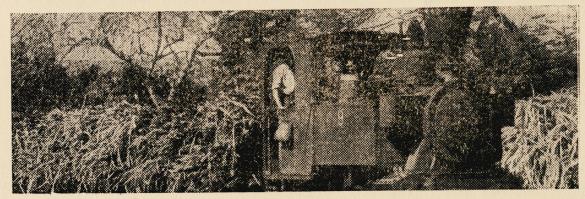
On the rougher and less well-grassed country of eastern Queensland a large proportion of the State's 5,000,000 beef cattle is carried.

Most of Queensland's sheep, which in good seasons have numbered over 20,000,000, are pastured on the great natural grasslands of the interior, with some on the Darling Downs.

SUGAR

The amount of sugar cane harvested in Queensland in 1950 was 6,691,706 tons, from which was produced 879,689 tons 94 net titre sugar by 32 mills.

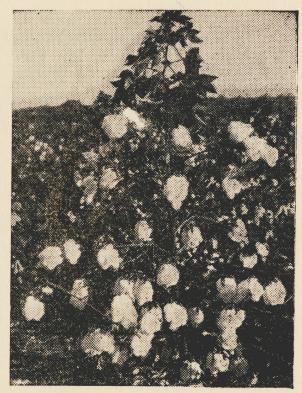
Of the sugar produced, 484,538 tons was required for the home market and the balance was exported. The home consumption price was £24 11s. a ton, and export £32 16s. 6d. The total value of production was £24,866,207.



Quaint locomotives haul sugar cane from the field.

DAIRYING

Of the 1,440,198 dairy cattle in Queensland at 31 March, 1951, 928,130 were milking cows. There are about 29,000 owners of dairy cattle and the total butter production for 1950-51 107,321,000 lb., valued at £15,600,000. Cheese made amounted to 19,440,000 lb., worth £1.500,000. There are 95 dairy factories, land and buildings of which are valued £859,000 and plant at at £991,000. Most of the butter produced comes from southern part of the coastal strip. Moreton and Maryborough districts each produce



Queensland Cotton.

about 30 per cent. of the State total. Most of the rest is manufactured on the Downs.

COTTON

Queensland soils are admirably suited to the growing of cotton. The area under cultivation, relatively small, has increased greatly following a guaranteed price for 5 years.

TOBACCO

The tobacco industry in Queensland has a promising future, especially in the Mareeba and Dimbulah districts. Current production falls far short of Australian demand. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1950-51 was 4,142 acres, producing 19,145 cwt. of dried leaf. Leaf produced in the Mareeba-Dimbulah district in the year ended June 30, 1951, amounted to 1,351,000 lb., compared with 1,530,000 lb. in 1950.

WOOL

As a wool producing State, Queensland ranks with Victoria after New South Wales. Wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are purebred merinos. The best grazing lands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west are largely given over to sheep.

Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties having shorn over 250,000 sheep in a season. Total wool shorn from 17,182,290 sheep in 1949-50 was 146,428,746 lb. of greasy wool, of a total value of £42,303,000.



Merinos enjoy the shade.

BEEF

There were 5,293,350 beef cattle in Queensland at March 31, 1951, and 13 meatworks and eight bacon factories are in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen and Townsville. In 1950-51 overseas export of meat from Queensland was valued at £12,800,000, this State's share of the Australian export figure amounting to 46 per cent.

FRUITS

The annual value of the Queensland fruit crop is about £3,000,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies about one-quarter of the Australian banana crop.

WHEAT AND MAIZE

Approximately 9 million bushels of wheat were harvested mostly on the Darling Downs in 1950-51. Maize brings around £1,000,000 a year. The chief maize-producing districts are the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts in South-East Queensland and the Atherton Tableland, North Queensland.

FISHERIES

Before the war, fisheries production of Queensland was worth £350,000 a year, about equally divided between the production of edible fish and of pearls, pearl shell, and other shell. During the war years, there was a cessation of tropical fisheries. Operations were resumed in 1945. For 1949-50, value of fisheries production was £990,489.

During 1949-50, 3,309 boats, valued with their equipment at £973,886, and employing 7.057 men, were engaged in the industry.

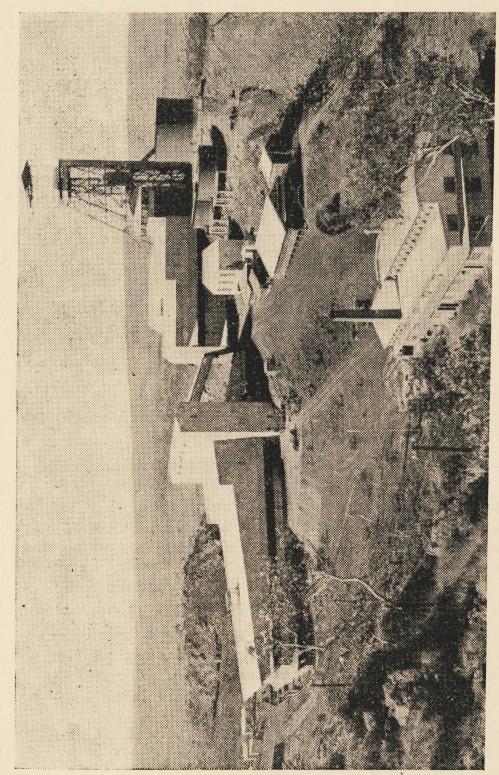
MINING

Queensland possesses valuable mineral resources, much of which has yet been untapped.

Among the mineral deposits of the State are: gold, copper, silver, tin, lead, zinc, tungsten, bismuth, molybdenite, antimony, fluorspar, gypsum, mica, manganese, iron, barytes, chrome, cobalt, scheelite, coal, graphite, oil shale, limestone, phosphate rock, marble, granite, diatomite, dolomite, magnesite, beryllium, tantalite, silica, agate, corundum, tuff, basalt, zircon-ilmenite-rutile concentrates and gem stones including sapphire, opal, garnet, olivine, turquoise and topaz.

Mt. Isa Mines Ltd. are the sole silver-lead-zinc producers, but plan to operate copper deposits as soon as the necessary equipment and plant are available. Mt. Morgan Ltd. are the major gold and copper producers of the State at the present time.

During the year ended December 31, 1950, the total mineral production was valued at £16,453,060, an increase of £4,476,223 over the previous year's figures.



Great Silver-lead mine, Mt. Isa.

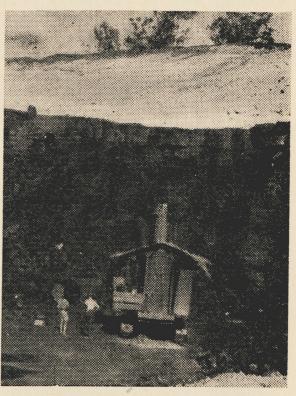
COAL

Queensland has enormous coal deposits, which extend over some 73,000 square miles of the State. In an area of 17,800 square miles are known and proved measures calculated at upwards of 2,000 million tons.

They comprise in the main black coal and ranging from sub-bituminous to semi-anthracitic, the greatest proportion being of average to high quality bituminous.

At Blair Athol in Central Queensland, some 239 miles inland, is the largest known deposit in the Southern Hemisphere. Seams up to 93 feet thick are being mined by open-cut methods. The coal has a fairly high calorific value and a low ash content, and is excellent for steaming.

At Callide, also in the Central district, an estimated 21,000,000 tons of bituminous coal are located within 1,000 acres. Two open-cuts are now in production on seams up to 60 feet thick. In September between the Queensland and delivery to Victoria of 300,000 three years.



Blair Athol's 90-ft. Coal Seam.

60 feet thick. In September 1950, an agreement was signed between the Queensland and Victorian Governments for the delivery to Victoria of 300,000 tons of Callide coal a year for three years

QUEENSLAND COAL BOARD

Since the establishment of the Queensland Coal Board in January, 1949, it has held many conferences with colliery proprietors and the Union and has inspected the majority of the mines in the State. Many improvements have been effected and the industry is being equipped to cope with all demands likely to be made on it in the future.

OIL SEARCH

The search for petroleum has been carried on for many years in Queensland. Indications of its presence in the Roma district have encouraged the expenditure of much money on drilling, but no deposits of commercial significance have yet been found. However, intensive searches, including deep drilling by the most modern methods, have been undertaken in recent years.

Four Australian companies, which have been actively engaged prospecting and drilling in Queensland, have become associated in the formation of a new company, Associated Australian Oilfields, N.L., with a capital of £875,000, to test the Roma area, which has been closely examined by geophysical and geological surveys.

The Queensland Government will provide the maximum assistance to the new company in its drilling campaign.

Detailed investigations have been carried out in the vicinity of the town of Roma for more than four years in the search for commercial oil. This work, which was undertaken by the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments and the four associated oil companies included three different types of surveys employing the most modern methods available. The results were so heartening as to suggest that the field should be properly tested by drilling.

The new company intends to use the latest type of American rotary drill. A team of oil production and drilling experts with overseas experience is being assembled. The company will conduct its first drilling campaign in an area of 200 square miles, and the first well will be drilled about three miles east of Roma.

Signs of petroleum in the Roma district have encouraged drilling for many years, but none of it on an intensive scale.

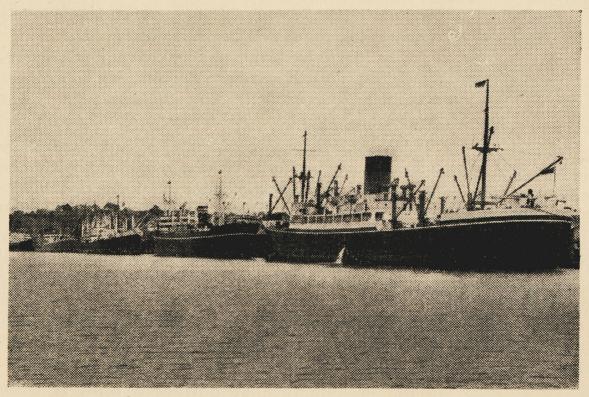
In 1900 gas was struck in the town of Roma in a bore put down for water. A gasometer was erected, pipes laid and lamps set up in the streets. The flow stopped in 1906. In 1908, a third well brought in gas in real volume. The gas caught fire and a spectacular blaze lasted six weeks before it could be extinguished.

One well for some time discharged great quantities of wet petroliferous gas which, when treated, gave thousands of gallons of good petrol which was sold locally.

PORTS AND HARBOURS

The port of Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river.

Brisbane's graving dock is one of the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The dock can accommodate with reasonable comfort a single merchant vessel 800 ft. long, 80 ft. beam, with 32 ft. draught. Alternatively, the equivalent of two ships, each 380 ft. long, can be docked.



Overseas ships berthed at Brisbane.

In addition to Brisbane, Queensland has several excellent ports and natural harbours. These include the river port of Rockhampton, on the Fitzroy River, and its deep-water wharfage at Port Alma; Gladstone, with a magnificent harbour; Mackay, which has a small river port and an outer harbour to accommodate large vessels; Bowen, with a good natural harbour; Townsville, a "made" port open to the sea, well-equipped for its traffic; and Cairns, also a "made" port, and well-equipped.

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Secondary industries in Queensland continue to make rapid progress and many new industries have been established. The number of factories operating in Queensland during 1949-50 was 4,494, showing an increase of 45.58 per cent. on the 1938-39 figures. For the same period factory employment increased by 64 per cent. and the value of output was up by 176.6 per cent.

Many enquiries both from other States and Overseas are still being made at the Secondary Industries Division for factory sites.

The Government is opening up for industrial sites areas areas of land on both sides of the Brisbane River.

Establishment of a linseed oil processing factory at Northgate has encouraged the growing of linseed by farmers, and Queensland is now producing her own requirements, with good prospects for export development.

Other major industries combining primary and secondary phases now being considered are the growing of jute with the complementary spinning and weaving mills, and the establishment of nitrogenous fertiliser works using pyrites from Mt. Morgan mines for the manufacture of sulphur.

The Secondary Industries Division welcomes enquiries on all industrial matters and will give every assistance to intending industrialists.

Two large war-time buildings at Northgate have been converted into a modern factory where processed cheese and other products are being manufactured.

A factory for the manufacture of powdered milk is being erected at Gympie.

Production of cement at Darra has increased by over 200 per cent. on the pre-war production.

Present capacity of 150,000 tons per annum is being rapidly expanded to 250,000 tons.

The new cement works at Stuart, near Townsville, will have a capacity of 60,000 tons. When they are in operation, the production of 310,000 tons of cement per annum is estimated to be sufficient for Queensland requirements for ten years.

RAILWAYS

Queensland has the greatest railway mileage of any State in the Commonwealth—6,560 miles. This mileage includes the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 feet 8½ inch gauge track).

The railways have been a major factor in the development of the State, and provide the reason why Queensland is the most decentralised State in the Commonwealth.

In the early period of railway construction, a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches was deliberately chosen because railway construction had to be pushed on rapidly in order to develop the back country, and it was much more important to have more lines with less speed than fewer lines with greater speed.

The total earnings for the financial year ended June 30, 1951, were £19,191,817, the highest ever recorded, but working expenses also reached the record figure of £18,974,547. The interest on capital amounted to £1,709,473.

RECORD HAULAGE

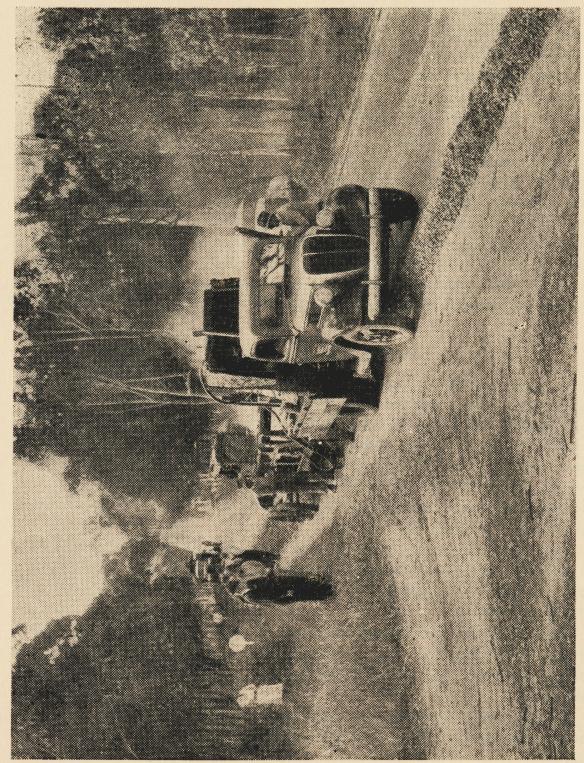
In spite of the serious dislocation to services by floods the tonnage of goods carried in 1950-51 reached an all-time peak of 6,113,261, eclipsing the previous record of 5,950,083 established in 1949-50 by 163,178 tons. The earnings from goods traffic amounted to £12,975,939, compared with £10,232,906 during 1949-50, an increase of £2,473,033.

The passenger journeys in 1950-51 totalled 33,960,811 for a revenue of £2,970,787.

The parcels, mails, &c., traffic in 1950-51 yielded £861,959, an increase of £144,975 on the previous year, while the revenue from livestock aggregated £1,776,262 as against £1,281,226 during 1949-50.

The Department has embarked upon a vigorous programme for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the railways. Major works include the electrification of the Brisbane suburban railways.

Design and detail work for eight air conditioned trains is almost complete. The first train should be completed by July 1952.



Modern machines make new roads.

ROADS

At June 30, 1951, there were 20,915 miles of roads controlled by the Queensland Main Roads Commission. Of this total 7,780 miles were State highways and 10,972 miles main roads.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Under the State Transport Facilities Act, a single Commissioner is constituted to control road transport facilities within the State.

Provision is made for the licensing of services for the carriage of passengers and goods. Vehicles are controlled to the extent to which they are used for the purpose of carrying on such services.

Local authorities and other Government instrumentalities which have legal power to operate road transport services are given a measure of preference, not only in obtaining new licenses but also in the acquisition of privately operated services.



Mechanical grader speeds the job.



ELECTRICITY

Electricity supply has been firmly established by the Government on a regional basis. Since its establishment in 1938, the State Electricity Commission of Queensland has been able to achieve a large measure of amalgamation and co-ordination. Four regions of electricity supply controlled by four regional boards have been constituted—Wide Bay-Burnett, Capricornia, Townsville, and Cairns.

Construction of two new generating stations in the city of Brisbane, with a combined installed capacity of 240,000 kW is well in hand, and the stations should be commissioned in 1953 and 1954 respectively. A new central generating station at Howard has just been commissioned, and two others at Rockhampton and Townsville respectively are due for commissioning within the next six months. These three stations will have a combined installed capacity of 157,500 kW.

In the Cairns region the Tully Falls hydro-electric project, with an ultimate installed capacity of 92,400 kW is under construction.

In order to encourage the supply of electricity, particularly in rural areas, the Government introduced a subsidy scheme whereby subsidies up to one-third of the cost are available for electrical schemes generally, and up to one-half of the cost of all electrical works in Western Queensland where there are special difficulties to be met.

Total value of the programme of electrical development at present in hand by undertakings under public control is estimated at £30,000,000.

IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

Up to the present, the construction of works for water conservation and irrigation in Queensland has generally been on a relatively small scale. One major exception is Somerset Dam which is nearing completion on the Stanley River, a tributary of the Brisbane River. This structure is under the control of Stanley River Works Board and will impound a maximum of 724,000 acre feet of water, its main functions being for city water supply and flood mitigation.

Some 104,000 acres are irrigated in Queensland out of a total of about 2,000,000 acres under agriculture. The annual value of production from the irrigated land is conservatively estimated at £9,000,000 out of the total gross value of agricultural produce of about £30,000,000.

Sugar cane has the biggest area irrigated of any crop, with a total of over 45,000 acres, of which the Burdekin Delta area contains about 30,000 acres, and the Maryborough-Bundaberg districts about 11,000 acres.

Fodder and vegetables are the other main irrigated crops, each with about 22,000 acres. In both cases the Moreton district contains about 15,000 acres out of the total.

Other crops irrigated include tobacco, fruit, pasture, and cotton. Tobacco is grown chiefly in the Inglewood district in the south, and the Mareeba-Dimbulah district in the north.

Investigations are in progress on a number of major projects for water conservation, flood control, irrigation, and power generation.



Site for Diversion Dam, Burdekin River.

BURDEKIN DAM

The biggest of these is the Burdekin Scheme on parts of which work has already begun. The complete scheme involves the construction of a main dam 99 miles from the river mouth and a diversion dam 20 miles downstream, from which water will be delivered through main and subsidiary supply channels to the irrigable land. Provision is also being made for power generation at the main dam.

An irrigation area has been established at Clare, about 27 miles from the river mouth, where 53 returned servicemen have been settled on irrigated tobacco farms. Water is pumped from the river at central pumping stations, and distributed to the farms through channel systems. This work is continuing and the scheme will ultimately be linked with the main Burdekin project.

WALSH RIVER

Preparations are also being made for the establishment of an irrigation area in the Mareeba-Dimbula area, based on the construction of a storage dam on the Walsh River above Tabacum. Water will be supplied through a channel system with the flow controlled at the dam. Tobacco will probably be the main crop in this area.

DAWSON AND NOGOA

Other schemes being investigated include the Dawson Valley and Nogoa River Projects. In the Dawson Valley a considerable amount of investigation was carried out over 20 years ago. An irrigation area was established at Theodore, and this has proved the success of irrigation for a wide variety of crops in the Dawson Valley. Further investigations are in progress with a view to controlling the river flow and developing a large area under irrigation.

On the Nogoa River preliminary investigations have been carried out at a likely dam site, and an irrigation area in the vicinity of Emerald is contemplated.

ARTESIAN BASIN

The work of administering and controlling the use of water flowing from the Great Artesian Basin continues to receive attention so that this great national asset can be conserved and utilised to the fullest possible advantage.

TIMBER

Queensland grows some of the most beautiful and valuable timber in the world. The sheen, figuring and variety of its cabinet timbers have won for the state the reputation of being a treasure house of fine woods.

In 1949-50 the forests of Queensland yielded 407,000,000 superficial feet to the sawmills and plymills, of which 53 per cent. was from Crown lands. Logs treated by the plywood and veneer industry in 1949-50 totalled 34,543,000 superficial feet and produced some 111,000,000 square feet of plywoods.



Hoop Pine at Seven Years.

The accumulated growth of centuries has been ruthlessly cut and Queensland must depend for its future supplies mainly on the annual growth. The forestry policy, therefore, is to regard the forests as tree farms to be brought into a vigorous growing condition so that the annual growth will provide an annual crop of wood sufficient to meet yearly needs.

The Queensland Forestry Department is carrying out an extensive programme of reforestation, silvicultural treatment of forests and harvesting and marketing of logs. Expenditure in 1949-50 amounted to £1,881,048. Of this, reforestation work absorbed £869,574; harvesting and marketing of mill logs, piles, poles and girders £738,739; general administration £143,339; provision of access roads £78,264 and acquisition of land for forestry purposes £16,447. An amount of £34,685 was spent on the care and management of National Parks, which is also entrusted to the Forestry Department.

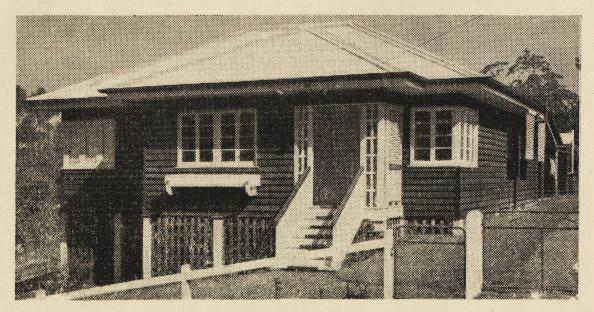
HOUSING

In 1950-51, for the first time in the State's history more than 10,000 dwellings were completed by Government and private housing authorities. The Queensland Housing Commission is responsible for carrying out Government policy which seeks the erection of the maximum number of houses and the encouragement of home ownership.

The terms of the Commission's Home Purchase Scheme have been progressively liberalised. The present interest— $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.—and the repayments—9s. 1d. per month for each £100 borrowed—are lower than at any time since the scheme commenced in 1911. Loans are repayable over 30 years but may be repaid earlier if so desired. At the discretion of the Commission loans are approved up to 90 per cent. of the value of the security with a maximum loan of £1,750 (timber) and £2,000 (brick).

The Commission also operates the "Home Builders' Deposit Scheme" under which intending home owners deposit regular sums with the Commission. When such moneys are subsequently applied towards a house through the Commission, a special subsidy at 4 per cent. per annum is credited thereto.

The Commission's head office is at Anzac Square, Brisbane.



A Queensland Worker's Home.

EDUCATION

Education in Queensland has developed in harmony with the Australian acceptance of the English public school tradition and the Scottish ideal of providing educational facilities from primary school to university for every child of the people.

Primary education is "free, secular, and compulsory" to the age of 14 years, or until the pupil has completed the requirements of Grade VII. The leaving age is to be extended to 15 years when circumstances permit.

In certain schools the curriculum is given a definite bias towards agricultural and other vocational training.

Children in isolated districts receive tuition from the Primary Correspondence School. Scholarships enable pupils passing a qualifying examination to obtain free tuition at any State secondary school or at any non-State approved secondary school, and allowances are paid to scholarship holders whose parents are within the basic-wage group.

Pupils in primary schools are also supplied free with Queensland Readers, exercise, drawing and copy books, and with pens, pencils, rulers and rubbers.

In addition to the regular curriculum, but not at the expense of any important part of it, the majority of children in attendance at country schools receive some form of manual training. This usually takes the form of instruction and practice in woodwork, tin-smithing and leather work for the boys, while the girls follow the various branches of domestic science.

Many schools in the city and country are equipped with wireless sets, and regular broadcasts to schools are arranged by the department in collaboration with the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The cinema has also entered the schoolroom, and children all over the State are now aided in their studies by this very effective adjunct of instruction.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

State high schools have been established in all of the large cities and towns, most of which also have grammar and denominational schools.

Scholarships and scholarship allowances enable a large number of Queensland boys and girls to obtain secondary education.

Free tuition is provided for all scholarship-holders attending State secondary schools, and scholarship-holders attending approved non-State secondary schools have a percentage of their tuition fees paid by the department.

Twenty-three open scholarships are granted annually to the University of Queensland. The Senior public examination is used for purposes of the award of these scholarships. With two scholarships granted from the Queensland Agricultural College, the total scholarships are 25.

State scholarship allowances of £52 for the first year and £65 for the second year are paid according to parents' income to pupils who are forced to live away from home.

These students are eligible for extension scholarships after passing the Junior University examination. The allowances here have been increased to £82 for the first year and £104 for the second year.

A Board of Adult Education carries on a State system of adult education.

The Queensland Agricultural High School and College at Gatton provides the son of the farmer or grazier with an education fully designed to fit him for life on the land.

The college is admitted to be the equal of any similar institution in the Commonwealth.

The educational system in Queensland is completed by the University, which has eleven faculties, granting degrees in Arts, Law, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Science, Architecture and Education.

Diplomas are awarded in Education, Physiotherapy, Physical Education, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Music, Journalism, Commerce, and Architecture, and certificates are awarded in Education, Architecture and Accountancy.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Queensland has given a lead to the rest of Australia in the provision of its hospital, maternal, and child welfare services.

In co-operation with the Commonwealth Government, the Queensland Government introduced the Hospitals Benefits Scheme as from January 1, 1946, whereby free in-patient treatment was provided in public wards for everyone and a reduction of 8s. a day in non-public wards and any approved private hospitals.

The Queensland Government, however, is unique in that it bears the whole cost of the free out-patient service instituted on January 1, 1946. No other State in the Commonwealth does this.



Townsville's Modern Hospital.

The Institute of Medical Research financed by the Government conducts research into the prevention of disease in Queensland.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

Free ante-natal advice is available to all prospective mothers seeking it. The Maternal and Child Welfare Services cover the entire State. A chain of Maternity sections is attached to general hospitals throughout Queensland. Ante-natal supervision, well-trained staffs, and modern equipment in the General

Hospitals, combined to reduce the infant mortality rate to 24.8 per thousand live births in 1950. Furthermore, the maternal mortality rate for 1950 was reduced to 1.45 per 1,000 live births, or .01 above the lowest figure recorded in 1949.

Nurses are in attendance at 205 clinics to give post-natal advice and also exercise an oversight over the baby during the early days of its life. The attendances of infant children and expectant mothers at clinics during 1950-51 was 361,977.

Twenty-six toddlers' clinics have been established, where a mother can have the health and physique of the child studied by trained staff during the period her child leaves the Maternal and Child Welfare Clinic and the time the child commences school.

Officers of the School Health Services periodically give dental and medical examinations to children attending primary schools. Four rail dental clinics travel over practically the entire railway system of the State.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICE

Throughout the State there are 122 public hospitals. There are also 31 dental clinics and 25 branch dental clinics under the control of hospital boards. To assist persons who cannot receive adequate medical or dental treatment in their home towns, free rail travel is provided to and from the nearest suitable hospital or dental clinic if discreet inquiries into their financial circumstances reveal that they would not be able to travel unassisted.

During the year the State's most modern hospital was completed at Townsville at a cost of £350,000. It is the biggest single unit hospital in the State.

Construction of the new hospital at South Brisbane to provide 650 beds has been given urgent priority.

In conformity with the Government's decentralisation policy a mental hospital is being constructed at Charters Towers to serve the northern part of the State. The new hospital will accommodate approximately 400 patients and the cost is estimated to be about £1,300,000.

ABORIGINALS

Queensland can justifiably claim to have done more than any other State to save the aboriginals from extinction and improve their living standards. The Government will spend in 1951-52 an estimated £417,000 on its aboriginal citizens.

Queensland is the only State in Australia in which aboriginals are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act.

The number of aboriginals in Queensland now total 9,529 The half-blood population is 6,846 and there are about 5,000 Torres Strait islanders in the islands between Cape York and the New Guinea coast.



Aboriginal Boys.

Areas have been reserved for the aboriginals throughout Queensland. Most of the aboriginals live on these reserves, the total area of which is about 6,000,000 acres.

On the reserves at Cherbourg, near Murgon; Woorabinda, near Duaringa; and Palm Island, north of Townsville, model settlements with every essential health and social facility have been established. In a similar manner, missions for adults and children, subsidised by the Government, are conducted by the Church of England, Presbyterian Church, Seventh Day Adventists, The Brethren, and Lutheran Church.

The aim of the Queensland Government is to make the aboriginal, as far as practicable, a self-reliant member of his community and ultimately to take his place in the industrial life of the State. With this in view, the Government is giving particular attention to the welfare of children,

Primary schools have been established on every settlement and church mission, and at the Government settlements, domestic science and manual training are taught.

White matrons and nursing sisters are employed in the hospitals. Maternal and baby welfare form portion of the State programme of better health for mother and child. Native girls are being trained as nurses.

Shows displaying native arts and crafts, and providing for sporting activities, are held annually.

Well-equipped hospitals have been established on every Government settlement and church mission.

Primary schools, with classes for manual and rural training of boys and domestic training of girls, have been established on all settlements.

From the manual training classes, boys are recruited for the settlement artisan gangs. All building work on Government settlements is carried out by them.

Tuition is given native boys in the pastoral industry, and practically all stock work is carried out by aboriginals.



Torres Strait Islanders in Jubilee Procession, Brisbane, April 30th, 1951.

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NATIONAL PARKS

In Queensland there are 237 National Parks of great botanical and geological interest, aggregating 741,062 acres of natural beauty, mountain scenery, and sanctuaries of animal and bird life.

These National Parks include the principal coral islands of the Great Barrier Reef, with Hinchinbrook Island, the Whitsunday Group and other islands off the coast.

The national parks have hundreds of waterfalls and natural caves of great beauty and unusual structure, and their flora and fauna are unique in natural history.

The celebrated Antarctic beeches of Lamington Plateau are among the oldest trees in the world. Here also are to be found the rare dormouse possum and the Rufous scrub bird.

Gorge in Carnarvon National Park.





Green Island is on the Barrier Reef, near Cairns.

SPORT AND RECREATION

Queensland's sunny climate encourages outdoor life and the playing of sports all the year round. In the delightful winter weather, football—Rugby Union, Rugby League, Australian Rules and Soccer—is the main sport. In the summer, cricket, swimming, surfing, track and field games, and sailing are most popular.

All the year round golf, tennis, bowls, horse-racing, coursing and fishing may be pursued.

With the variety of its fish life and the number of fishing resorts available, the 2,000-mile coastline, fringed for over two-thirds of its length by the Great Barrier Reef, provides an extensive breeding and spawning ground in which it is estimated fully 250 varieties of edible fish are to be found.

Queensland has hundreds of miles of magnificent beaches, and during the summer months—and to a less extent in winter—the seaside with its rolling Pacific surf is the great attraction. The vigorous pastime of surfing, with its accompanying sunbathing, has a most beneficial effect upon the general health of the population.

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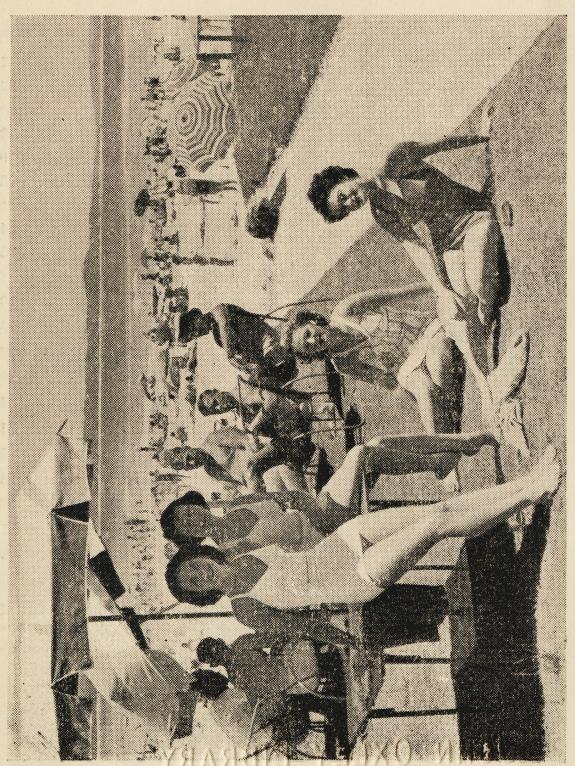
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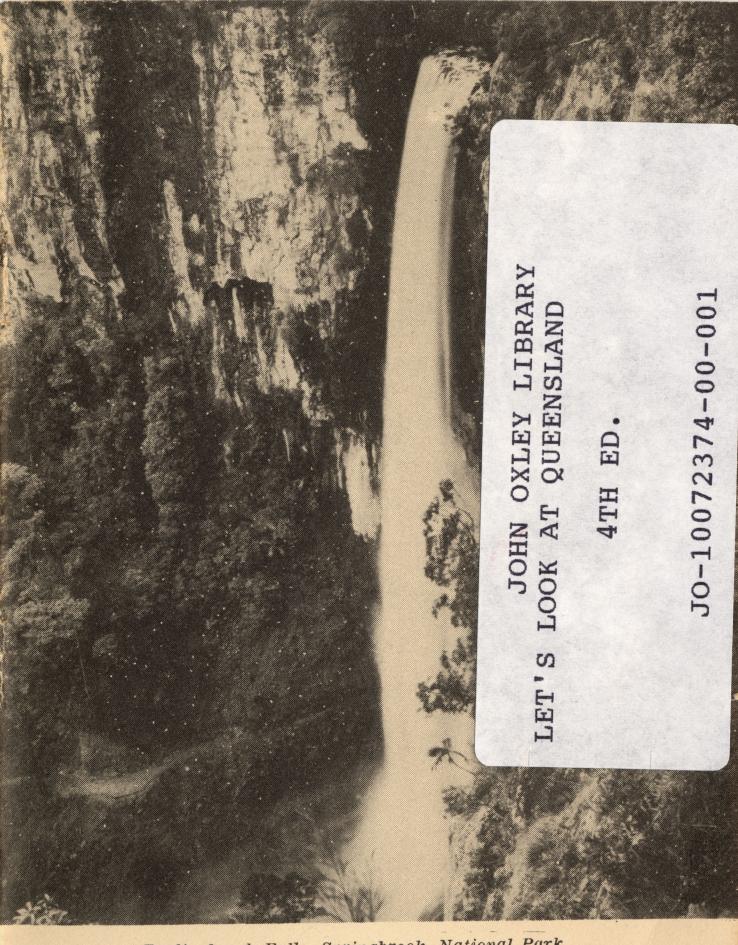
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